

the past. Edwin Black's book *IBM and the Holocaust* reveals the dark story of IBM's strategic alliance with Nazi Germany. Thanks to IBM's enabling technologies, from programs for identification and cataloging to the use of IBM's punch card technology, Hitler and the Third Reich were able to automate the genocide of the Jews.

U.S. technology companies today are engaged in a similar sickening collaboration, decapitating the voice of the dissidents. In 2005, Yahoo's cooperation with Chinese secret police led to the imprisonment of the cyber-dissident Shi Tao. And this was not the first time. According to *Reporters Without Borders*, Yahoo also handed over data to Chinese authorities on another of its users, Li Zhi. Li Zhi was sentenced on December 10, 2003 to eight years in prison for "inciting subversion." His "crime" was to criticize in online discussion groups and articles the well-known corruption of local officials.

Women and men are going to the gulag and being tortured as a direct result of information handed over to Chinese officials. When Yahoo was asked to explain its actions, Yahoo said that it must adhere to local laws in all countries where it operates. But my response to that is: if the secret police a half century ago asked where Anne Frank was hiding, would the correct answer be to hand over the information in order to comply with local laws? These are not victimless crimes. We must stand with the oppressed, not the oppressors.

I believe that two of the most essential pillars that prop up totalitarian regimes are the secret police and propaganda. Yet for the sake of market share and profits, leading U.S. companies like Google, Yahoo, Cisco and Microsoft have compromised both the integrity of their product and their duties as responsible corporate citizens. They have aided and abetted the Chinese regime to prop up both of these pillars, propagating the message of the dictatorship unabated and supporting the secret police in a myriad of ways, including surveillance and invasion of privacy, in order to effectuate the massive crackdown on its citizens.

Through an approach that monitors, filters, and blocks content with the use of technology and human monitors, the Chinese people have little access to uncensored information about any political or human rights topic, unless of course, Big Brother wants them to see it. Google.cn, China's search engine, is guaranteed to take you to the virtual land of deceit, disinformation and the big lie. As such, the Chinese government utilizes the technology of U.S. IT companies combined with human censors—led by an estimated force of 30,000 cyber police—to control information in China. Websites that provide the Chinese people news about their country and the world, such as AP, UPI, Reuters, and AFP, as well as Voice of America and Radio Free Asia, are regularly blocked in China. In addition, when a user enters a forbidden word, such as "democracy," "China torture" or "Falun Gong," the search results are blocked, or you are redirected to a misleading site, and the user's computer can be frozen for unspecified periods of time.

Google censors what are euphemistically called "politically sensitive" terms, such as "Tiananmen," "democracy," "China human rights," "China torture" and the like on its Chinese search site, Google.cn. A search for

terms such as "Tiananmen Square" produces two very different results. The one from Google.cn shows a picture of a smiling couple, but the results from Google.com show scores of photos depicting the mayhem and brutality of the 1989 Tiananmen square massacre.

Google claims that some information is better than nothing. But in this case, the limited information displayed amounts to disinformation. A half truth is not the truth—it is a lie. And a lie is worse than nothing. It is hard not to draw the conclusion that Google has seriously compromised its "Don't Be Evil" policy. It has become evil's accomplice.

And that continues. Last summer Frank Wolf and I were in Beijing. We tried to look up "Tiananmen Square" on the tightly-controlled Chinese Internet. Of course, mere mention of the slaughter has been removed from the Chinese Internet. We walked across Tiananmen Square—officials searched us before we entered the square, and squads of police surrounded us while we were on it, terrified we might hold up a simple sign or banner.

Standing for human rights has never been easy or without price, and companies are extremely reluctant to pay that price. That's why our government also has a major role to play in this critical area, and that a more comprehensive framework is needed to protect and promote human rights.

This is why I have re-introduced The Global Online Freedom Act, H.R. 2271. I believe it can be an important lever to help disseminate the truth—about Tiananmen and so many more things in the history of China—to the Chinese people by means of the Internet.

I'd like to ask you to support this bill, which would prevent U.S. high-tech Internet companies from turning over to the Chinese police information that identifies individual Internet users who express political and religious ideas that the communists are trying to suppress. It would also require companies to disclose how the Chinese version of their search engines censors the Internet.

In the last Congress, the bill passed the Foreign Affairs Committee and was ready for a floor vote, but influential lobbies prevented a vote on the bill.

I also want to mention the exciting firewall-busting technology that a group of dedicated Chinese human rights activists are promoting. They have technology that enables users in China to bypass the Chinese government's so-called "Golden Shield" censorship effort and surf the Internet freely. With this technology, which has been demonstrated to me in my office, Chinese users can visit the same Internet you and I do, and there is nothing the Chinese government can do about it. I think we should all ask the State Department to financially support this technology—which could produce a human rights and rule of law revolution in China.

Today provides us an important reminder that the fight the Tiananmen protestors took on 20 years ago is still going on, in the streets, the internet café's and here today. To the brave men and women who continue to fight for the rights of the Chinese people—we say, we stand with you, we remember you, and we will not abandon the fight for your freedoms.

HONORING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF D-DAY WARRIORS

HON. GABRIELLE GIFFORDS

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Ms. GIFFORDS. Madam Speaker, sixty-five years ago, our nation's greatest military minds gathered with our European allies deep beneath London to set into motion a plan called Overlord. Unsure if the weather would clear long enough for the operation, planners reluctantly gave the order—advance to Normandy.

On the morning of June 6, 1944, forces approached from the sea in silence, under cover of darkness seeking single points on a map. Their names—Omaha and Utah, Juno, Sword and Gold—are forever stained by the fateful events of that day.

All told, the Allies mustered nearly 3 million Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. Nearly 160,000 troops came across the English Channel on D-Day with another 2 million in the months after.

Those brave many boarded landing craft and aircraft, bound for an uncertain fate against a war-tested opponent that had become the most feared army to cross Europe in two millennia.

Tossed by rough seas and unsettled by the distant echo of machine gun fire, young men from every corner of America stepped into the breach, wading through neck-deep water to open a beachfront in France and blaze a trail of liberation to Berlin.

American landing forces at Utah beach faced the lightest resistance of the invasion's 50 mile breadth. 197 brave souls lost their lives at Utah, but most of the 23,000—men like Raymond Jackson, a Tucsonan with the 15th Cavalry Recon Squadron—came ashore and linked up with the 101st Airborne in Normandy's first major success.

Omaha was less absolute. High bluffs were defended by mortars, machine gunners and pillboxes. The German forces atop the steep, sandy cliffs were highly trained and combat tested. They repelled Allied landing craft and destroyed American tanks as they hit the beach. Commanders considered abandoning Omaha. But our brave Soldiers persisted.

Led by signalmen like Norm Hartline from Tucson, more than 50,000 men in all came ashore at Omaha. More than 5,000 wouldn't advance past the surf line. Killed and wounded lay in the wake and behind parapets for hours or days. History tells us that it took until June 9th for American infantry units from Omaha to successfully establish a beach head at Omaha.

Today, we once again pull back the curtains of history to honor those American and Allied heroes who stood as the point of liberty's spear. Within boundless volumes on World War II are the eulogies of Bradley and Eisenhower, Patton and Montgomery—leaders of the Allied liberation of Europe.

But where we find D-Day's true heroes are not within the dust jackets of history books or news clippings from the day. They haven't lived lives of great fanfare. Our greatest generation arose from America's factories and farms, from our inner cities to our outlying territories. And to these places they returned.

On their backs we won a great victory for freedom and liberty, against oppression and

hatred. Then on those same backs we built the world's greatest democracy, serving as a beacon of light, a shining city atop a hill. Many of the true heroes of D-Day have forever gone unrecognized because they sought not the special recognition afforded their heroism. To these heroes, it was a patriotic duty—a level of selfless sacrifice that transcends medals and citations. And in small towns and big cities across America, the few remaining true heroes of D-Day continue to live quiet lives.

But as these standard bearers for virtue pass on and the torches that marked their trail to liberty are extinguished, we take a proud moment to offer our sincerest gratitude and our indebted praise to those brave warriors who stood between humanity and evil to save mankind from the brink.

And we remember in our hearts and prayers those who gave their last full measure of devotion—for freedom.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FANNIE
W. FITZGERALD ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL DEDICATION

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 4, 2009

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedication of Fannie W. Fitzgerald Elementary School in Woodbridge, Virginia. Mrs. Fitzgerald was one of four African-American educators who took on the task of integrating Prince William County public schools in the 1960s. I consider myself fortunate to live in a time when we celebrate the accomplishments of a woman like Mrs. Fitzgerald and honor the sentiment of her life's work.

The unanimous Supreme Court Decision, *Brown v. Board of Education*, was handed down in 1954, calling for the desegregation of America's public schools. Ten years later in 1964, it was Mrs. Fitzgerald's challenging task to integrate Fred Lynn Elementary and Middle School. "With all deliberate speed," Mrs. Fitzgerald desegregated the school by the following September. Her success will forever be remembered in the diversity of the Prince Wil-

liam County Public School System and its mission statement, which identifies a commitment to a diverse and multicultural learning environment.

Mrs. Fitzgerald's work in the Prince William education system continued for twenty-three years after desegregation. As an elementary school teacher and learning disabilities specialist she witnessed the realization of the changes she initiated in 1964. President Barack Obama, the United States' first African-American President, was just three years old at the time of Mrs. Fitzgerald's desegregation efforts. His landmark Presidency is a testament to the courage and hard work of Mrs. Fitzgerald and her vision for this country's children.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this remarkable educator and champion of civil rights. She has enriched the lives of Prince William students with an unqualified opportunity for education, and it is time we thank her for her contribution to our school system. I commend the Prince William County Public School System for this most appropriate dedication. I know Fannie W. Fitzgerald will inspire children to attempt the difficult and accomplish the unlikely for years to come.